THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. VI. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, July 14, 1827. No 30.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm. Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

$200 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given by the Commissions of Elizabeth-City, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons, concerned in setting fire to the Store of Mr. Abner Williams, of this place.

By order of the Commissioners.

Joseph H. Pool, *Clk.*

Elizabeth-City, June 16. *3t*

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

COFFEE.

1800 lbs prime green Coffee, for sale by

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

June 2.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same on or before the 10th of July, otherwise their several accounts and notes will be placed in Officer's hands for collection.

Alpheus Fobes, jr.

State of North-Carolina.

Currituck County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1827.

Thomas S. Land, Adm'r of Aaron Bishop, dec'd, vs. John Shipp. } Original Attachment, levied on the lands of John Shipp, in Gibbs' Woods, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Caroline Land, Wm. Read, esq and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Shipp is not an inhabitant of this State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Spence Hall, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Currituck the last Monday in May, and 51st Year of American Independence Anno Domini 1827.

Spence Hall, Clk.

Currituck, June 30.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

State of North Carolina.

Camden County.

IN EQUITY—Spring Term, 1827.

John C. Ehringhaus, Adm'r of William T. Muse, dec. vs. Willie McPherson, & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Elizabeth-City Star, that the said Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey appear at the next Court of Equity for Camden County, to be held at the Court-House in Camden on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead and answer to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Test,

GEO. FEREBEE, *Clk. & M. E. C. C.*

Camden County, June 2.

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR.

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

Landed this Day,

from on board the Schr. Mary,

40 bbls. Portland Rum, of an excellent quality.

ALSO,

Just received from Philadelphia via Norfolk,

Ladies' black Prunelle high and spring heel Shoes,

White and col'd sattin and Prunelle Shoes, of the very best quality, full trimmed.

ALSO,

Received by recent arrivals from New-York,

Window Glass, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Scythe Blades, Sickles, Cross and Pit-Saws, &c. &c.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, June 9. *Tf*

NOTICE.

Agreeable to an order of Court passed June Term, 1827.

Will be Sold

before the Court-House door in Elizabeth-City, on Tuesday 4th day of September next, a negro man called JOE, who is now confined in the jail of Pasquotank County, as a runaway, to pay prison fees and other expenses.—A description of the aforesaid negro has been given in the Raleigh Star.

WILLIAM GREGORY, *Shff.*

By Joshua A. Pool, *D. Shff.*

June 9, 1827. *tds.*

Elizabeth-City Academy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a large and commodious room in the Elizabeth-City Academy has been appropriated to the Female Department by the Trustees, and that the number of Pupils is no longer limited.

BENJ SUTTON, *Treasurer.*

Elizabeth-City, June 23. *Tf*

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

COFFEE.

10,000 lbs. Coffee just received per schr. William & John, Crockett, from St. Domingo, and for sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, June 16.

New Goods.

The Subscribers have received by several late arrivals from the north, their assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods;

it embraces a greater variety of desirable staple and fancy articles than they have hitherto had—among them are—

4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured mull, Jackonet and book muslins,
Fig'd Swiss muslins,
Checked and striped Jackonets,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers,
Table damask and Russia Diapers,
Linen cambrick Hdkfs and Lawns,
Super. and common Prints, in great variety,
Barege Ginghams and Cravats,
Fine black Bombazine, French do.
Lastings for summer Coats,
White and brown Drillings, and various other articles for gentlemens' summer wear.
Furniture and cambrick Dimities,
Marseilles and other counterpanes,
Blk. and col'd Canton crapes, Robes, Shawls, and Scarfs,
Very fine blk. Nankin crapes,
Blk. white, green, straw and pink Italian crapes,
Black, white, lilac, straw, pink, green and other col'd Gimps, Braids, and silk cords,
Assorted col'd Satins & Lutestrings,
Blk. white and assorted colors Gros de Naples,
Plain blk. do. and Levantines,
Gauze and other fancy Hdkfs.
Plain and striped Florentines,
Very fine black Bombazettes,
Swiss collars and Handkerchiefs,
Heavy yellow, red and flag silk P. Handkerchiefs,
19 packages domestic goods, consisting of 4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Sheetings,
3-4 bleached and brown Shirtings,
Plaids, stripes and checks,
33 *dozen Fur HATS.*

Among them are men's black and drab, and youths' and childrens' Hats of various descriptions.

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

JUST RECEIVED

from New-York, per schooner Francis, capt. Smith,

40 bbls. Pork,
Family Flour,
Superfine do.
Fine and cross middling do.
Raisins, &c.
A few kegs Tobacco.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Leml. C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, June 16. *Tf*

Landing this Day

from on board the schr. Kitty Flowers, Capt. Ashbee,

65 bbls. superfine Flour,
25 bbls. Family do. red S,
25 " Middlings,
30 " mess and prime Pork,
8 kegs of Tobacco,
20 bbls. apple Brandy,
10 " Cordial,
3 doz. Bitters,
6 crates stone Ware assorted.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, June 23.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and CAPS, printed, and for sale at

THIS OFFICE.

June 23.

Blanks for sale at this office

Farmer's Repository.

On Clover.

To the Editor of the Plough Boy.

To illustrate the many advantages of clover over the grasses, not only for soiling, pasture and hay, but for the improvement of the soil, and its efficacy in withstanding the drought, would require a greater scope than my intended limits would permit. I shall therefore briefly confine myself to those facts which have been tested by experience and evinced by practice—feeling confident that every farmer will be induced to make an experiment so valuable for his stock and the melioration of his soil.

The red and white clovers are the only sorts known in American tilage. As to the wild sort with a rough leaf, it is of no value. Another species called lupinella, has lately been introduced in Maryland imported from Italy. It is thought that this will be a valuable acquisition to our grasses.

The nutritive matter contained in the red clover, renders it particularly advantageous for the soiling system, as well as for hay, and far preferable to the white which is generally two short for mowing, unless mixed with other grasses, which it is said will make it grow to a greater length.

Red clover is esteemed for coming in the spring near a month before grass, consequently it is of infinite value for feeding young cattle and early lambs.—It brings in the bearing cows to milk, and puts them in vigor and health before calving, purges calves, and makes them wholesome, and prevents the poaching of pastures, by furnishing food for your cattle, until the grass is of sufficient length to make the ground firm.

Clover will thrive luxuriantly in any but wet soil. It prefers a light sandy or loamy soil, and will with the assistance of plaster, thrive well upon gravels. A light top dressing should be given early in the spring. On tenacious soils, a small quantity of lime or soot would be preferable, but on light land the effect of gypsum is astonishing, (three pecks of which for a top dressing is sufficient to the acre.)

Sinclair's remarks on the cultivation and gathering of clover, are worthy the attention of every farmer. He says, 'To insure a good crop, give a deep ploughing to the preparatory crop. Clover may be eaten off till the first of May by sheep and about three weeks after the hay is taken off they may be put on again. For pasture other grasses must be mixed. Clover must be mown before the seed is formed; after being cut, the clover should remain in the swarth till it is dried about two thirds its thickness; it is then not strewed, but turned over; the hay should be as little shaken or scattered about as possible.

After frequent repetitions clover fails; on a dry soil it will last three years; from the first crop (especially on highly manured or rich land) there is no seed worth gathering, the herbage or stalks being too thick; the second crop grows more even and comes sooner to maturity. the successive crops deteriorate every year, until choaked with weeds or grass.

To cultivate clover with success, the ground should be ploughed and cross ploughed, harrowed with a heavy harrow and cleaned of stones and weeds: the seeds should be planted in early spring with grain; writers on agriculture give the preference to flax; from 6 to 10 quarts may be sown to the acre; there is no danger of its being too thick; the seeds should be harrowed in with a light harrow, the teeth of which should not exceed 6 inches in length. The advantages in sowing clover thick are—1st its attaining a great length—2nd the plants are more vicious and succulent—3d the stalk not being exposed to the sun, will not acquire the hard rind which it forms by exposure, and for its own support—4th the soil is improved, the plants retaining the dew and sheltering the earth from the sun which absords its richness.

I would advise sowing a small proportion of strong stemed grass, (when intended for hay,) as clover requires shelter when young, as well as after it has acquired its full length being apt to lodge. If you sow it with winter grain, it would be well to sow one half your seed with the wheat, and the other half on a slight snow in March, it being apprehended that it grows so fast as to injure the growth of the wheat. More seed is required when sown with spring than winter grain. Soils also require more or less seed in proportion to their richness. poor soils require the less.

The seed should be plump, of a deep purple, which is the surest indication of their perfect ripeness (being a faint color when unripe.) Seed if ripe, will readily shed from the husk when rubbed.—Lord Kaimes observes, 'that clover should be exposed to the sun an hour or two before the flail is applied.'

White clover is indigenous in almost every section of our country; but appears more on some soils than others; swine thrive well on white clover, but care should be taken to have them well rung, before turned into pasture.

For permanent pastures, use on low lands (apt to be overflowed,) and on salt marshes, a third white clover mixed with two-thirds rye-grass, or meadow-fox-tail (herd-grass) which prefers a moist soil, and it is particularly grateful to cattle; the roots are so much matted, as to form a hard surface not easily poached. This grass is a native, and produces larger crops than any of our other common grasses; it grows tall, and thrives well on any kind of soil except sand and gravel, more especially under a northern climate. It should be cut when just out of blossom.

NUMA.

[*From the Poughkeepsie N. Y. Journal.*]

HEMP.

A correspondeut of Niles' Register residing in Saratoga county, in this state, has communicated to that paper the following information in relation to the culture of hemp in that county. In the spring of 1825 a few bushels of hemp seed were sown in that vicinity, for the purpose of obtaining seed, and the quantity raised therefrom was two hundred bushels. In 1826, the whole quantity was sown, and a crop of twelve hundred bushels of seed and twenty-five tons of hemp was obtained. The seed was sold generally at four dollars per bushel, and we observe the price of hemp quoted in the New-York papers at $300 per ton. The writer says that it requires no more labor to cultivate it than a crop of wheat, and that it can now be dressed and made ready for market by a machine, without undergoing the process of rotting. One and a half acres of land bore last year a crop of hemp and seed which, after paying for the labor of dressing, gave a profit to the owner of $160. Would it not be worth while for our farmers to cultivate a few acres of land with this crop as an experiment?—They can hardly make $160 per acre in raising corn at three shillings and six pence a bushel.

Pinching off Potatoe Blossoms.—We are sorroy to observe that this practice is not generally adopted, as the produce would thereby be materially increased. (*Salis. Jour. Sept. 2.*) A correspondent has found from experience, that the crop is not only increased, but much better in quality, and wishes us to direct the attention of our readers to the practice, which we hereby do, fully convinced of its importance.

[*Loud. Gard. Mag.*

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—The present being not only a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its usefulness, particularly amongst children afflicted with bowel complaints--a feeling mother offers the following recipe for public benefit:

Take the fruit before very ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white sugar, skim and boil it about half an hour, when cool enough to bottle add a small tea cup full of brandy. From one to four table-spoons full, may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances require.

Honey, a cure for the Gravel.—About 27 years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and had got ride of that severe disorder, by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted the remedy and found it effectual.

After being fully clear of my disease, about 10 years I declined taking honey, and in about 3 months, I had a violent fit of my old complaint, I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score and ten, and have not for the last 17 years, had the smallest symptom of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail.

[*London paper.*

From the National Intelligencer.

The United States.

Our attention has been attracted by a letter, copied recently into the newspapers of the day, from the London Examiner, where it is given as having been "received, by a distinguished friend of the People from a relative travelling in the United States." We have seldom read any article amongst the many which have been published from the pens of Europeans, which contains as much just observation, and as correct a discrimination between the characters of the two Nations of Great Britain and the United States, as this does. We do not copy it entire; but we think the following passages will interest many of our readers, by shewing to themselves the traits which distinguish them from that People of Europe, who speak the same language with themselves. The writer, it will be observed, has not travelled much, if at all, in the States South of the Potomac, having seen Southern men only from home. His observations therefore apply chiefly, and almost exclusively to the Middle and Eastern States.

"In the first place, set it down as an axiom, that as a People they are the first in the world, and essentially differing in certain points from the British. What is practicable and easy therefore with them, could not be safely engrafted upon us. In political improvements we must follow at an humble distance. If they are destitute of a "Corinthian capital," they have positively no commonalty or mob. In the towns, as laborers, something like it may be found in appearance; but the country is covered by yeomanry of the first description, who own the soil they cultivate: and education is dessominated to a degree so universal as to be surprising. Emigrants, however ignorant, are changed in the next generation. A dense population must ultimately produce, I fear, a worse state of affairs; but as the commencement and foundation of this People are superior to any thing that has yet previously existed in the world, the results, we may reasonably hope, will be superior to what we see in the old world. From the earliest time they have been accustomed to self-government—their dependence upon Great Britain was principally political—the Navigation Acts they always evaded—and against any attempt of their Governors to invade their privileges, they passed resolutions containing as free principles as any broached during the War of Independence. Our histories do not contain these matters; they are to be found only in the histories of different States, of which they have many published early in the style of chronicles. The English Cabinet, even in the time of Charles II were alarmed at this tone of independence, but were always deterred from coercing them, lest they should join the French; and it was only after the conquest of Canada, the English ventured upon steps which led immediately to the Revolution. When independence arrived they had only to frame the Federation. State Goverments had long been previously in practical existence; the only change was in driving out a Governor appointed by the King, and electing one for themselves, with an elective council. The inhabitants of the Southern States, such as I met with, do not differ from those of the North; they are the same People—shrewd, clever, plain, but abounding in common sense. The nature not only of their constitutions and laws, but customs and manners, is totally averse from the acquisition of over-grown fortunes in particular families; tails are not allowed; and, in default of wills, property is equally divided amongst all the children.—From the effect of this, properties which were once considerable in Carolina, Virginia, and the Southern States, are now frittering away every day."

"You will frequently hear of large fortunes made by commercial individuals, but the second or third generation they are divided out to the level of the general mass. Men of wealth seem more to be envied than liked—it is impolitic to make too great a show if you wish to rise or to be popular. The members of Government, even the Secretary of State, live in the plainest manner possible.—The state of a London merchant of secondary class, living in Guilford street, or Ely-place, is equal to that of Mr. —— or Mr. ——— I saw no establishment, even amongst the merchants of N. York, which could have exceeded 2,500 pounds per annum. The President, in travelling lives at a boarding-house; and in travelling in a steam-boat, he draws a ticket with a taylor or a haberdasher, to know which is to have the bed or the bench to sleep upon. Parade and show are contrary to the genius of the People, they will not brook that one man should exhibit any extravagant superiority over the rest of the citizens."

"In external appearance, and in regularity of attendance at church, they are the most religious people in the world.—The country is covered with churches. On the Western road, in every newly erected village, a church is to be found. At half past twelve to one o'clock, you will see the whole population of N. York turn out of the churches; at Philadelphia and Baltimore the same."

"I met in general promiscuous society, with Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodist, Unitarians, and Catholics, and could only find it out by ascertaining what churches they attended on Sunday. This must arise from their having no political privileges to quarrel about.—No clergyman in America can hold any military or civil employment whatever: he must be a parson, and nothing but a parson. In the poorest situations they have a decent maintenance; in the parishes of N. York about 2 or 3,000 dollars annually. This arises solely from the rent of pews. In your rank of life, it would cost about 50 or 60 dollars per annum for the support of the church and clergyman. Mr. ——— had purchased his pew, and the interest amounted to about twenty dollars per annum. This was the whole expense—no gifts, presents, or other mode by which money can be exacted. Their clergymen are invariably respectable men, and good preachers. I mean as to tone and delivery—the composition equal to what you find amongst the ordinary preachers in England.—Upon the whole, I did not hear, nor could I discover, in America, the slightest objection to suffering religion to take care of itself, without the intervention or assistance of the Government."

"As to living in America, if restricted to the wants of the laboring classes, it is decidedly cheap. Beef, in New-York, 3d to 4d per lb. mutton, 2d, to 2½d: common pieces much cheaper. Bread as you may suppose, cheap. Wages, 1 to 1½ dollars per day for common laborers. It is decidedly the paradise of the lower classes on this terrestrial globe.—House rent is high in the town: servants' wages extravagant, and they do nothing; furniture and clothes exhorbitant. You would live about as well for 1000 pounds per annum in London as in New-York, with this difference, that in the latter with that expenditure, you would be somebody, and in the former nobody."

"You may go as far as 2000 pounds per annum in America, and get some comfort in the outlay in country-house, carriage and horses; beyond that, it would be folly to spend it, if you had millions, for you can get no servants, and the larger your establishment, the greater your individual slavery. The People I admire—their spirits, their institutions, and their growing power (for their anticipations as to the population are not exaggerated)—but with my present feelings—(they may improve)—I would rather reside in Great Britain, in spite of her imperfections."

FROM EUROPE.

NORFOLK, July 9

London and Liverpool papers, the latter to the 28th May, are received at the commercial Reading Room, by the ship Francis, Captain Wood, from Liverpool.

Strength of parties.—A question was taken in the House of Lords on the 25th of May, on a motion of Lord Goderich for referring the Corn Bill to a committee, which was said to have tested the strength of the new Ministry in that House: the motion was caried after a long but rather uninteresting debate, by 120 to 63; leaving a majority for Ministers of 57 The majority on this division was much larger than it was expected to be; and it appears to be a subject of congratulation with the Liverpool Albion, whence we drive the information, as shewing, first, that the landed aristocracy in the upper House are disposed to relax the severity of the corn laws, by passing the bill; and secondly, that the new Minister may calculate on the support of a majority of the Peers, so long as their policy and the measures which they originate are conducive to the good of the empire at large.

GREECE.—The latest intelligence from Napoli di Romania, states that Lord Cochrane was still there, engaged in equipping a strong division, which was supposed to be destined against Alexandria. It was reported at Zante about the 5th May, that 30 Turkish transports, with ammonition and provisions, had arrived at Modon. The Greeks continued to fight bravely before Athens, and, it it said, gained some advantages.

The leak in the Thames tunnel had not been entirely stopped, tho' greatly reduced, and prevented from accumulating in the shaft, by the use of a steam engine

A very numerous meeting took place on the 25th of May at the Freemason's Tavern, London, of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The object of the Society is to diffuse the doctrine of the established Church of England.

We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday, and the *Etoile* dated Thursday morning. In the latter we find an interesting article from Constantinople, dated the 25th April.—SEIDA EFFENDI, lately REIS EFFENDI, died on the 20th, suddenly; his death is said to have been occasioned by apoplexy, but it is more probable that it was the effect of that *malady* which produces so many sudden deaths in the Turkish Empire. It appears that 2,000 Albanians had landed on the Greek island of Imbros, and not content with plundering several villages, and exacting a contribution from the inhabitants, carried off many of the women and children.

The *Quotidienne* has various reports from Lisbon, none of them deserve much credit.—One of the reports is, that the illness of the INFANTA REGENT, was occasioned by poison, administered to her by the Constitutionalists, in consequence of the detection of a plot in which she had engaged with the Queen Dowager, for the overthrow of the Constitution

Liverpool Cotton Market.

SATURDAY May 26.

The demand for Cotton this week, has been checked by the very heavy imports, still however, some considerable sales might have been effected, at a small decline from the annexed quotation, both to the trade and to speculators. The prices kept tolerably steady until the close of the week, when holders were obliged in some instances, to submit 1-8d. per lb. decline. About 2,500 American have been taken on speculation, and 1,000 Brazil for export. There were offerd by public auction, yesterday, 3,000 bags Sea Island, Stained, and Bowed ditto, and 466 Upland; only one half of the former were sold at 1 4d. to 1-2d. decline, but the whole of the latter were taken at fair prices. The import amounts to 58,751 bags and the sales to 14,070 bags.

Still Later.

By the ship Hercules, at N. York, a Liverpool paper of May 30th has been received. It furnishes the following articles of intelligence.

GREECE.—It is stated in a very brief manner that the first enterprise of Lord Cochrane has been successful, and that he has captured four Turkish vessels at Navarino, and another from Alexandria, laden with provisions for Ibrahim Pacha.

The Bishop of London has stated the fact in the House of Lords, that the King was decidedly opposed to Catholic concession. This question is therefore put at rest at least for the present.

The amount of duties paid at the Custom House, Liverpool, during the last quarter, was greater than ever before known.

A vessel from St. Petersburg, says, under date of the 12th inst. that orders have been received for the equipment of 18 vessels at Cronstadt, 7 or 8 of them line ships, so that several merchant vessels were deprived of hands for loading. The former are intended for the Mediterranean; and we shall of course feel interested to know what is their object.

Liverpool Corn Market, 29th May.—Throughout the week there has been but little doing in the trade. Indian Corn in request at 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer.

The ship Chili, Capt Jenkins, 34 days from Liverpool, and the ship Friends, Capt. Warnack, 34 days from Greenock, arrived at N York on Friday evening last, the former bro't a London paper of 29th and the latter one of the 2d of June.

Public confidence was increasing in the new administration, and the funds have advanced in consequence.

It was rumored that the King of England had written to the Duke of Wellington, requesting him to resume the command of the army, which he had declined.

Great sensation was produced in London on the 26th, in consequence of intelligence from New-York of the misunderstanding between the Brazilian and the U. States government.

A speedy and powerful intervention in favor of the Greeks was about to take place—so say the French papers.

Constantinople dates say, that the Divan had commenced carrying into execution the principal articles of the treaty of Ackerman, and that the best understanding prevailed between the Porte and the Russian Legation. Letters announce some changes made by the Sultan in some of his Pachas, from which it is inferred that the Acropolis of Athens has been delivered, or that the siege was going on badly.

A report is current that the Sultan has commanded the Reis Effendi not to receive any note from a European Minister relative to the Greeks.—This report is also mentioned in private letters.—[*Augsburg Gaz.*

A letter from Liverpool of May 29th, says—"Yesterday, about 2000 bags of Cotton were sold at the lowest rates of last week. The average qualities of Uplands and Alabamas, are now nearly unsaleable at 6 1-4d per pound.

"The motion for going into committee upon the CORN BILL, in the House of Lords, has been carried by 120 votes to 63."

The Greek Government has published the following declaration of Admiral Miaulis, relative to the chief command of the naval force, which has been given to Lord Cochrane.

"Chiefs of the Government—I come hither according to the orders which I have received, and I expected new ones; but I first think it my duty to express to the Superior Government my thoughts, my resentments, and my desires, that it may be able, as well as the nation, to judge of me and my intentions For these seven years I have combatted, without any interruption, alone with my brethren, and with all my force against the enemy of our country.—Neither the consciousness of my incapacity, nor the greatness of the burthen imposed on me by the country, have been able to terrify me or make me hesitate. I consider it as the first duty of a citizen to do the utmost for the salvation his country; and I have always endeavored to fulfil this duty. If I have not always succeeded, it has not been for want of good will.

"As well as all the nation, I have long founded my hopes on the arrival of the great man, whose preceding splendid deeds promise our country a happy issue out of the long and arduous struggle which it maintains.—This man has arrived, and I congratulate the Government and the Whole nation on it.

"The Greek marine may justly expect every thing from such a leader; and I am the first to declare myself ready again to combat, and with all my might, under his command. This task will doubtless be difficult for me, on account of my age and my want of experience, yet my heart is contented, for it has never desired any thing but the happiness of the country. Begging the Supreme government not to doubt the sincerity of my sentiments, I remain, with the most profound respect, the very obedient patriot,

ANDREW MIAULIS.

Guatemala.—We have the following news from Central America, dated Guatemala, the 18th ult—"The last accounts received here from the President Arce state, that he is in Santa Ana collecting forces to proceed against Saint Salvador, and that he has already with him about 3,000 men. Forced contributions imposed by the Government have been levied on Foreigners, as well as on the Natives or Citizens. This city is quiet and well guarded by its inhabitants, who are formed into corps and patrol every night. It is expected that the President will succeed in restoring order throughout the Republic. All business at present, however, is at a stand."

Extract of a letter from the editor of the Montreal Gazette, dated June 28.

The notorious Malapar arrived yesterday in Montreal, via Quebec, and was shortly after arrested at the suit of Mr. Gates, for a debt of £200, and is now in jail. Though a British subject, it is expected he will be sent to N. York, should any application be made by the executive of New-York to our executive as it is understood he is a criminal, and under condemnation, and whose sentence is still pending.

A letter from Rio Grande, May 5. received in Boston says: "The Buenos Ayrean troops have had since the engagement of 20th March, possession of the principle part of this Province. They are now at Beja, about 100 miles from this with 7 or 8000 men and they have been expected for some time past to take possession of this place; but as they have so long delayed it, they have probably taken up their winter quarters."

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday has the following paragraph:

"The delay of the meeting of the Congress of Tacubaya, is accounted for from natural causes. We have it from the best authority, that the reports of Mexico being opposed to the appointment of representatives to this Congress, or of being unfriendly to the contemplated conferences, is incorrect. The truth is, the Ministers of Central America, Peru and Colombia, returned to their respective countries with certain Treaties agreed upon at Panama, to obtain the ratification of the same by their governments. These treaties were said to be altogether of a local character, containing no objectionable stipulations; but the agitated state in which those three countries have been placed since the period of the Panama Congress, has to this time prevented them from being considered and ratified. Until this is done, it is believed the session of the Congress will not be resumed.

FROM THE (TENNESSEE) HIWASSEAN.

Operation of the Tariff.—When the tariff of 1824 was under discussion in Congress, it had very few friends in those districts of the country which were exclusively agricultural. For it was believed that the duties then proposed, would produce all the effects of a non-intercourse regulation. It would be manifestly oppressive for the Government to sacrifice to any class of the community the interests of any other class, and to *protect* our manufactures at the expense of the farmers Now, if the duties imposed by the tariff had been so high as to exclude the importation of foreign articles, and, consequently, to cut off the revenue derived from the customs, the farmer would be affected in one or both of two ways. Either their products would be excluded from foreign markets by countervailing duties, or they would be taxed directly, to make up the deficiency in the revenue, or both results would be produced. An extremely high tariff would deprive us of the revenue derived from the customs, and an extremely low one would bring about the same event. Safety, therefore, is between these extremes. The motives of those who advocated the tariff of 18[illegible] have been arraigned, severely reprobated, and the measure has been, and it is now pronounced ruinous, as tending to *direct taxation*.

But the following statements of the Treasury receipts from imports and tonnage, from 1815 to 1826, inclusive, is rather to be trusted than vain declamation.

Statement of the amount *actually paid* into the Treasury, arising from imports and tonnage, during the years 1815 to 1826, inclusive, viz; *N[illegible]*

In	1815,	$7,212,912 22
	1816,	36,306,874 88
	1817,	26,283,348 49
	1818,	17,176,385 09
	1819,	20,283,608 76
	1820,	15,005,612 15
In	1821,	$13,004,447 15
	1822,	17,589,761 94
	1823,	19,088,433 44
	1824,	17,878,325 71
	1825,	20,098,713 45
	1826,	23,325,475 83

The late difficulty near the Navy Yard at Brooklyn.—There has of late been some difficulty between the Commandant of the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn, and one or more of the citizens, in regard to the title of a piece of land adjoining the public property, to which the Government laid a claim, and of which they attempted to take possession by military force. This attempt was resisted by the private claimant, and serious consequences were near the result of the altercations which ensued. We are happy to perceive, however, that the controversy is in a train of amicable adjustment in conformity with the civil law; and we trust that all unpleasant feelings which have arisen on the occasion, will be suffered to die away—Would it not be well hereafter, in all similar cases which may arise, for the United States to abstain from taking possession of property the title of which is in dispute, until the same shall have been adjusted by the proper judicial tribunals.

[*New-York Com. Adv.*

To the editors of the Nat'l Intelligencer.

OFFICE of the COLONIZATION SOCIETY

Washington, June 30th, 1827

GENTLEMEN: The managers of the *American Colonization Society* propose to fit out one or two expeditions for the Colony of Liberia, so soon as funds shall be received adequate to the accomplishment of this object. The applicants for removal are numerous, the season most favorable for their departure is near, and the co-operation of the several Auxiliary Societies, and of all friendly to our institution, is now earnestly invited in obtaining the means necessary to effect this important purpose. It is hoped that such funds as may be raised by the Auxiliary Societies, or by collections in the Churches will be early remitted to Richard Smith Esq Treasurer of the Society

R. R. GURLEY, *Sec. A. C. S.*

A liar begins with making false appear like truth, and ends with making truth itself appear like false.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, July 14, 1827

John C. Ehringhaus, Esq.

Will be voted for at the ensuing Election, to represent them in the house of Commons at the next General Assembly

by MANY VOTERS.

Dennis Dozier, Esq.

We are authorised to say, will be a candidate at the approaching election, to represent this county in the Commons at the next General Assembly.

The period which we have been some time anxiously looking forward to, when the members of Churches of different denominations in this town, would erect comfortable and suitable buildings, where they might have the gospel dispensed to them, has at length arrived. For the want of such buildings, the citizens have hitherto been obliged to resort to the Court-House or Academy, neither of which is as suitable as a house built expressly for the purpose: and considering the flourishing condition of the place, and the number of inhabitants, all of whom, we are induced to believe, are fond of visiting the house of God, it is a matter of some surprise that these buildings have not been commenced before. We are led to these remarks, by perceiving a Methodist and an Episcopal Church erecting in town—the former is 42 by 32 feet; the latter 46 by 26. Both of them are progressing rapidly, and when completed, will be ornaments to our town as well as a convenience to its inhabitants. We regret that they are not built of a more durable material than wood.

Launch.—A schooner of about 80 tons burthern, built by Charles Grice, Esq will be Launched from his ship yard this day at 12 o'clock.

The Weather continues remarkably warm and dry. We understand the mercury was as high as 100 degrees one day last week in the shade.

Since the above was in type, the wind has changed to N. W. and is now (Friday night, 10 o'clock) blowing very fresh, accompanied by a slight shower of rain

Two Communications on Agricultural subjects are received, and shall appear in our next.

FOR THE STAR.

The States of South-Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and New-Jersey are the only ones in the Union, wherein the people are deprived, by their Constitutions, of the right of chusing their Chief Magistrates. And consequently in the other nineteen States, this right has been retained by them. It is a fact, not a little remarkable, that in all the new States, which have been added to the Union, since the revolution, the right of electing their Governors has been uniformly retained by the people: and that whenever the Constitution of any of the *old thirteen States* has been thoroughly amended, since that time, if the people had not the right before, it has been restored to them. This fact proves, as we grow in knowledge and gain experience, our institutions begin to be founded on the true principle of liberty. Our forefathers, it must be acknowledged, had less experience of free governments than we have, and having formed their institutions in the hurry and confusion of the times, left them to be amended and reformed by posterity, as experience should demonstrate their defects.

POPULUS.

July 10, 1827.

ISAAC B. DESHA.—At the late term of the Harrison Circuit Court, another fruitless effort was made to try this miserable man. Six jurors only were procured. Since the preceding term of the Court, he had been going at large, having been bailed out on the ground that confinement would endanger his life.—At the late term a motion was made to continue his bail, but after taking the opinion of Physicians, that confinement would not now endanger his life, the Judge remanded him to Jail. Thereupon his father, the Governor, as we are informed, *granted him a full and free pardon.*

He breathes though a silver tube inserted in his throat, which has to be frequently changed or cleansed. When it is removed, he strangles, and were it not replaced, would soon suffocate. Whether guilty or innocent, he has suffered worse than the pains of death, and will carry with him to the grave, a mark which nothing can efface.

[*Frankfort Argus.*

OFFICIAL.

Navy Department, June 25th, 1827.

The President of the United States has approved the following general regulations:

1. No person who is less than fourteen years old will be appointed a Midshipman.

2. Midshipmen of the age of twenty years, who have been five years in service, and performed actual duty at sea, for three years, will be entitled to be examined for promotion. If found qualified, they will be ranked as "Passed Midshipmen."

3. Those who have been twice examined and rejected, or have twice received notice to attend an examination, and have declined, will be dismissed.

4. Passed Midshipmen will receive warrants as such—will take rank of all other Midshipmen, and receive the pay of twenty-five dollars per month, and two rations per day.

SAML. L. SOUTHARD.

A Challenge.—There are now living in two adjoining beat companies, in York District, S. C. eighteen Revolutionary Soldiers, of whom, two were captains and one a sergeant. All except two, lived in the same beats during the Revolutionary struggle; and none of them have ever applied for a pension. They are from the ages of 62 to 90 years, and all live within ten miles of each other. Let any other part of the United States equal this.—[*Yorkville, S. C. Advocate.*

State of New-York.—No where, throughout the wide extent of our country, has the progress of improvement been so rapid, within a few years as in the northern and western parts of the state of New-York.—Where, 20 years ago, stood vast and almost impenetrable forests, in the uninterrupted silence and solitude of nature, flourishing villages & towns, and even cities have sprung with a quickness and beauty that almost seem the result of magic. The noise of the axe or hammer, the click of a neighboring mill-wheel or the dashing of the padles of some steamboat as she glides along the bosom of an inland sea, are sounds that now salute the traveller's ear, instead of the rustling of interminable woods, or the roar of wild beasts, by which alone they were inhabited. These unparalleled improvements are owing to a variety of causes, but mainly to three: the nature of our political institutions; the fertility of our soil, and the natural and artificial facilities for internal navigation, with which N. York abounds.

Two robbers entered a dry good store in Philadelphia on the 31st inst. one of whom presented a pistol at the breast of the young lady attending the store (the only person in at the time) while the other rifled the drawers of all the cash, and then both made off, upon which the young lady ran to the door and gave the alarm, —but the robbers joining in the cry of "stop thief," and actually stopping in the street and asking if any suspicious person had passed, they by this adroit means made their escape.

[*Western Carolinian.*

RELIGIOUS.—The following is from the writings of the Rev. John Wesley.

"We may die without the knowledge of many truths, and yet be carried into Abraham's bosom—but if we die without love, what will knowledge avail? I will not quarrel with you about any opinion, only see that your heart be right towards God, that you know and love the Lord Jesus Christ, that you love your neighbor, and walk as your master walked, and I desire no more. I am sick of opinions: I am weary to hear them. my soul loathes this frothy food. Give me solid & substantial religion: give me an humble, gentle lover of God and man: a man full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocricy; a man laying himself out in the work of faith, the patience of hope, the labor of love. Let my soul be with these Christians, wheresoever they are, and whatsoever opinion they are of: Whosoever thus doth the will of my father which is in Heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother."

Elegant Employment.—There is a lace school or manufactory established at Newport, Rhode Island, which gives profitable employment in this new branch to 500 young ladies, and the various articles of their ingenious and tasty needle will bear comparison with any thing of the kind ever imported.

Who can *reflect* upon the preceding statement and not be delighted with its effect, whereby *five hundred* young ladies are enabled to earn a respectable livelihood, and preserve themselves against those temptations which beset worthy females unblessed with wealth? There is more in this little item, than in any of the longest speeches ever delivered in Congress against the expediency of encourging domestic industry.

Selected Summary.

It is said that the appointment of the Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, as Judge of the Superior Court of Georgia, was without his knowledge, and that he will not accept the office. It was conjectured that Mr. Senator Cobb, might receive the appointment; in which case Mr. Crawford would, probably, be appointed to fill the place in the Senate of the U. States.

Naval.—The U. States' frigate Constellation will sail in a few days for Norfolk, under the command of Capt. *Jesse Wilkinson*; and the Natchez, one of the new sloops of war, may be expected here soon, as one of the vessels of the West-India squadron.—[*Pensacola Gazette.*

Arrival of the John Adams.—The U. States Ship John Adams, *J. Wilkinson*, Esq. Commander, arrived at Norfolk, from a cruize on Saturday the 16th ult.

Slender repast.—'Have you dined?' said a lounger to his friend. 'I have, upon my honor,' replied he. 'Then,' rejoined the first, 'if you have *dined upon honor*, I fear you have made a scanty meal.'

Why a Man is not made of Dust.—A black servant, not a hundred miles from St. Andrews, Holborn, being examined in the church catechism, by the minister of the parish, was asked, 'What are you made of, Jack?' he said, 'Of mud, massa.' On being told he should say, of dust, he refused, 'No massa, it wont do, no stick togedder.'

From the Newburyport Herald.

Of all men in the community, a printer, let him be ever so well *relatively* situated, is absolutely the worst off. A more perplexing, harrassing, irksome and toilsome occupation never was devised for the seed of Adam; nor the sweat of the brow, and the labor of the mind, and the devotion of all the energies of the soul, more entirely required.

DRINKING.—One thousand persons visited the Albany Mineral Spring before breakfast, on Sunday, the 27th ult. It is calculated that they drank 250 gallons of water, in the space of two hours.

MARRIED,

Near this town, on Thursday last, Mr. FREDERICK SAWYER, to Mis ELIZABETH HOOKER.

In Edenton, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. John Avery, Gen'l RICHARD T. BROWNRIGG to Miss MARY W. HOSKINS, eldest daughter of Edmund Hoskins, esq. all of Chowan County.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, MARY BIRDSILL, aged 7½ months, infant daughter of Mr. Hezekiah Lockwood, merchant of this place.

On the 4th of July at his father's residence in Gates County, after a severe indisposition for several months; Alfred M. son of Henry Gilliam Esq.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

7th, Schr. William, Chandler, from Norfolk, with pork, whiskey and flour to M. Cluff, and lime to A. Rogerson.

" Schr. Widow's Son, Morris, from Philadelphia, with whiskey and flour to J. S. Long.

9th, Schr. Wm. & Frederick, Bright, from N. York, in ballast.

" Schr. Packet, Moore, from Baltimore, via Norfolk, whiskey and flour to M. Cluff.

" Brig Mary Hart, Hall, from St. Bartholomews, rum & sugar to A. Fobes, jr.

10th, Schr. Ann, Butler, from St. Bartholomews, with rum and sugar to B. Tisdale.

" Schr. John Rodmon, Butler, 3 days from Charleston, in ballast.

11th, Schr. Lasthena, Toler, from Richmond, in ballast.

CLEARED.

9th, Schr. Ostrich, Burges, for Boston, with corn and staves by A. Fobes, jr.

10th, Schr. Providence, Hobbs, for St. Thomas, staves and shingles by L. C Moore.

13th, Schr. William, Chandler, for St. Johns, staves by M. Cluff.

" Brig Mary Hart, Hall, for Halifax, N. S. with staves by A. Fobes, jr.

To sail to-day.

Schr. Packet, Moore, for Newbern, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at Gates Court-House on Tuesday of County Court,

A Tract of Land

Lying in Gates County, about one and half miles from Sandy Cross, and about the same distance from Muddy Cross. The said land is as well timbered as any in Gates County, with good white Oak and Red Oak Timber. The number of acres is one hundred and fifty, more or less —Terms of the sale will be made known on that day at the Court House.

Alfred M. Trotman.

July 14. *Tf*

CHOCCO SPRINGS.

Nine miles South of Warrenton, N. C.

THIS well known, healthy and delightful *Watering Place*, is again open for the reception of company, where my friends and the public are respectfully assured that every exertion will be tried to render their situation during the season as agreeable as that of visiters heretofore has been; having used all precaution to provide every department of the establishment with all requisites each of which will be superintended by well qualified attendants and servants.—The accommodations are extensive and affords a number of private *bed rooms*, which will be particularly attended to: The charges for Board will be for

Ladies and Gentlemen, per day	$1 00
Childen and Servants, do.	0 50
Horses - - - - - - -	0 75

Ann Johnson.

June 21st 1827. *Bt*

LIME.

The Subscribers have just received and offer for sale

100 casks Thomastown Stone Lime.

HENRY & THOS. JAMES.

Elizabeth-City, July 14. *Bt*

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held by the Methodist Society in the upper end of this county, near the New-Land Meeting House, to commence on Thursday the 26th inst.

July 14.

Five Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the night of the 17th of June last, negro girl HARRIET,

belonging to John Davis.—She is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Nixonton or Newbegun Creek, where she has a mother living—she is a bright, mulatto, 19 years old, of an audacious impudent temper, slothful and dirty habits—but notwithstanding all these qualities, a great favorite of some people who call themselves gentlemen. The above reward will be given, when secured and delivered to me in Elizabeth-City.

John E. Krozer.

Elizabeth-City, July 7. *Bt*

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to the last Will and Testament of *William Fletcher*, deceased, I shall offer for sale at Hertford, on the 14th of the 8th month next, being second day of Court, the Lands belonging to said deceased in Perquimans County, lying on the River in the Old Neck, containing about 400 acres, all adjoining; a proportionable part is cleared and now in a good state of cultivation. The buildings are nearly new, and in good repair, consisting of a very convenient DWELLING HOUSE, BARN WHEAT HOUSE and other necessary out houses.

Terms made known on day of sale. For particulars apply to William Jones, or

AARON WHITE, *Executor.*

The 30th of the 6th month 1827. *tds*

MORE HERRINGS.

I have just received, and offer for sale,

114 barrels Herrings, warranted to be of the best quality.—Price $3 75 cts. per barrel.

Also,

Offer for rent the house formerly occupied by Jos. Bartholomew.

Asa Rogerson.

Elizabeth-City, June 23.

One Cent Reward, only,

Will be given for apprehending and delivering to me my indented apprentice Cornelius S. Borges who, without any cause (except his own ungovernable perverse disposition) has the third time absconded, and absented himself from my service without my consent, or that of my son, with whom I placed him to serve, and learn the trade of printer.

I do therefore hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing him, or in any manner whatever aiding or assisting him whereby his return to service may be procrastinated, as I am determined to prosecute those who may offend, without respect to persons.

William Albertson.

July 7, 1827.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Elizabeth-City, on the 1st of July, 1827, which if not taken out by the 1st of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Horace Ames, Joseph W. Andrews, Wm. Albertson, Elizabeth Bright, Thos. W. Butler 2, John L. Briggs, John N. Butt, Benj. Bulfinch, Hiram M. Barney 2, Robert H. Burcher, John Bray, Thomas W. Baker, Rob't Bailey, Daniel Bray, John Cude, Maria Comstock, Martha Copeland, Seth Chace, Jun. Jon. W. Childs, Daniel Clark, President & Directors D. S. Canal Co., William H. Davis, Charlotte Davenport, Tamzen Eustis, Joseph Foster, Capt. Nathaniel Freeman, Capt. Azel Gerard, Wm. Gilbert, Nathan N. Gibbs, Lavinia Harvey, John Hoy, Joseph Hinsley, John Harrison, Francis Hooker, Darius Hovey, Thomas Harney, Benj. M. Jackson, Daniel Joy, John Kay 3, Ambrose Knox, Samuel Knox, James Lovett, Edmond S. Lindsay, Morris Langley, David Morris, Lemuel C. Moore, Alston Mygett, Israel Nickerson, Capt. James H. Oliver, William Price, Capt. Edwin Peck 2, Silby Patrick 2, Benj. Pritchard, Hugh S. Patrick, Joseph Porter, Solomon Pool, John H. Rider, Leonard Rowe, Sylvester Richmond 2, Ann Relfe, Sarah Spelmen, Pheneas Spears, Capt. Luther Stodder, Isaac Stafford, James Smith, Ebenezer Tuck, Wm. Tuck 2. Mrs. Talcott, Susan Toxey, Nathaniel N. Tatem, William Vinal, William Winslow, James Whedbee, Esq. Capt. John B. Wharf 2. Jasper Wroten, Andrew W. Wattles, William Wroten, Benjamin West, Isaiah Whelden, Sarah Hood.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, July 7. *Bt*

JUST RECEIVED

Per schr. Ostrich from St Thomas, and for sale by A. Fobes, jr.

3000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 bbls Sugar, first quality
1 cask of Claret.

Also, per schr. Elizabeth from N. York,

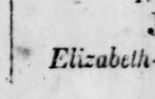
21 coils of assorted Rigging,
Spikes and Iron, assorted,
2 cases wool Hats, Oils & Paints,

Also, just received,

20 barrels of MULLETS—price $3 25 per barrel.

FOR RENT.

And possesion given the 20th of July,



The Cottage now occupied by Asa Rogerson, esq. For beauty of situation it is not exceeded by any near this place. For terms, apply to

A. Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, June 30.

ORDINANCES

Passed by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City at a meeting held at the Office of Charles Grice, esq. on the 20th of June, 1827.

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That the Ordinance passed by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City, in the year 1824, respecting the running at large of horses in the streets of Elizabeth-City, shall be in force from and after the 30th inst.

Be it further ordained, That each & every person summoned as a witness before the Police Magistrate, failing to attend, shall be fined one dollar, for each and every offence.

By order of the Commissioners.

TESTE,

Jos. H Pool, *Clk.*

Elizabeth-City, June 23. *Et*

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the Virginia Herald.

I met accidentally with a manuscript copy of the following beautiful Ballad I never have seen it in print, and am ignorant of its author's name. By inserting it in your paper, you will confer a favor on A SUBSCRIBER.

The Orphan and Lord Lindsey Woolsey.

Pity my Lord the wretched plight
Of a lone orphan faint and weary;
No house by day, no bed by night,
Exposed to tempests wild and dreary.

I have no friend, I have no food,
Alas! I know not where to wander;
But I was told you folks were good,
Who roll in wealth and shine in grandeur.

"Young Gipsey, if your tale be true,
Say where your parent's life departed?"
My father fell at Waterloo;
My mother died quite broken-hearted;

She sought my sire among the dead,
And fell upon his bosom gory—
"Oh! if they died in honor's bed,
My child, they're cover'd o'er with glory."

And what is "glory," my good Lord!
Will it relieve the orphan's hunger?
And shelter—clothes and food afford?
Oh! say, or I can't live much longer!

"The nation, child, will see you fed,
"Posterity will learn your story!
"Your parents died in honor's bed,
"And they are covered o'er with glory!

He said—and with a hasty pace
From the lone orphan, whistling parted;
The tears bedewed her palid face,
And down she sunk, quite broken hearted.

Then to her aid a soldier flew,
Who had o'erheard her artless story;
He knew her sire at Waterloo,
And saw him "cover'd o'er with glory."

"Come Orphan to my arms," he cried,
"And I will screen thee from the weather,
"Close to my side thy parents died,
"And for their sakes we'll lodge together.

"I have a pension, and a cot,
"Where thou shall live, till I am hoary;
"Here wrap thee in this old watch coat,
"Tis warmer than his lordship's Glory."

FROM THE CASKET.

The Boston Bard.

The harp whose strains have sounded o'er
The mountains height and lowly vale,
Is silent—and its tones no more
Shall mingle with the murmuring gale.

Nor shall that harp o'er hill and plain,
To its owner's visions pure and bright,
E'er strike its sounding chords again,
For the minstrel's soul hath wing'd its flight.

Yes, the wanderer's form has sunk to rest,
Hath found a home in an earthly bed;
And he who late by care was prest,
Sleeps tranquil with the silent dead.

His heart is still, his hand is cold,
And the harp whose witching strains, he woke,
He'll wake no more—his time is told,
His soul from life's drear chains hath broke.

He's fled to worlds unknown, and there
May the day's misfortune clouded o'er,
The hours he knew of want and care,
Add bliss hereafter to his store.

But sleep thee, minstrel, sleep thee on,
For thy pilgrimage of care is o'er;
And more—thy moral lays hath won
A place upon Elysian's shore.

OCEAN BARD.

There is much poetry and refined sentiment, as well as an instructive moral, in the following lines, translated from the Arabic, which we find in the London Magazine:

Why should I blush that fortune's frown
Dooms me life's humble paths to tread,
To live unheeded and unknown:
To sink forgotten to the dead!

'Tis not the good, the wise, the brave,
That surest shine or brightest rise,
The feather sports upon the wave,
The pearl in ocean's cavern lies.

Each lesser star that studs the sphere,
Sparkles with undiminished light;
Dark and eclipsed alone appear
The Lord of Day, the Queen of Night.

To be angry is to revenge the fault of others upon ourselves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Consumption.

A MORAL TALE.

There is something of moral sublimity in that unbending firmness with which we see the virtuous man struggling with the storm, and triumphing in the panoply of his religion. It is easy to be resigned to suffering ere the thunder has yet burst over our heads:—but in the strength of religion to wrestle with the power of the destroyer; amid the darkness below to fix the steady eye on the eternal light above; as link after link is broken from the chain of our earthly hopes, to feel the heart clinging more closely to those which are not of this world; to stand alone upon the shores of life, and see the last plank amid the wreck swept from beneath our feet, yet supported on the rock of ages, to feel the eternal hope deepening and strengthening but more intensely within us: this is to *practice* that hardest lesson, "Thy will be done."

A few years since, I resided in the neighborhood of a venerable friend. A clergyman, and residing in the heart of the country, his life glided away like the summer stream in the quiet sunshine of tranquil affection. The cloud had, indeed, at times come over it, but it had passed away. He had bowed to the hand that had laid his hopes in the dust; and when the bitter cup was removed, he had drunk consolation from the fountains of everlasting life. One by one, the friends of his youth, and the children of his hopes had dropped away, and left him almost alone. Yet one remained, who was all the world to him. Often have I heard him bless God that when the voice of his rebuke was heard, he had spared her, who now in the freshness of her beauty was ever at his side.

It was the close of the Sabbath. In the calm twilight of a summer's evening, I sat listening to the conversation of my friend. Near us sat his wife, and opposite his daughter; her hand clasped in his, to whom the next day it was to be pledged "for joy and for sorrow." The deep and beautiful serenity that pervaded nature, as it lay stretched before us in the quiet moonlight, seemed to communicate itself to our own hearts. The hills, the rocks and the trees lay sleeping in the clear light; while their deep shadows, concealing the rough points of the scene, marked but more strongly its beauty.—Our very conversation was carried on in suppressed tones, as if fearful of disturbing the Sabbath stillness around. Allured by the beauty of the evening, the young couple walked out together, to pour forth the fullness of their hearts in the secret sanctuary of nature.

"We shall see you to-morrow," said my friend, as I rose to take my leave.—Yes! added the wife, "Annette expects you to-morrow. On this occasion she wishes the presence of her old and early friends" I accepted the invitation.

The next morning dawned as clear as the preceding evening had promised.—As I walked out to enjoy its freshness, I met my friend. "Annette is ill," said he. "She exposed herself to the damp and dews in her walk last evening, and is now threatened with a fever." It proved more than a threat. A violent fever had seized her. Night after night, and hour after hour, her mother sat at her bedside, watching the progress of the disease, ministering to her wants, and, the hardest task of all, wearing a smiling face, lest the increasing despondency of her own heart should alarm her child.

There is something of sublimity in this trait of female character—this deep, enduring tenderness of a mother's love.—With man, even when the object is one of his deepest and dearest regard, there is a limit beyond which he cannot pass; when exhausted nature will claim repose; when the weary frame will sink, and the drooping eyelid close. It is in this moment of weakness that woman first puts forth her strength,—that the frame so feeble and delicate as to shrink before the breeze, and bow beneath the dewdrop, rises at once in its deep, strong energy;—through nights of watching, and days of despair, unbent by fatigue without, unsubdued by the bitterness within—offering the language of hope amid the hidden anguish of an aching heart, anguish more deep, more bitter because it may not be uttered—turning in for strength and support, to the inexhaustible fountains of her own deep affection—and with the fabled devotion of the pelican, nourishing her off-spring again from the warm life-blood of her own self-sacrificing heart.

Meanwhile triumphing over every remedy, the deadly disease went on. None but they who have witnessed it can picture the intense earnestness with which the anxious mother watched the countenance of the physician, while day after day he felt the almost fluttering pulse, as if in his eye she could read the fiat of life or death;—and none but they who have felt it, can tell the sinking, sickening of the heart, as that inquiring look read but too plainly "there is no hope." But Annette was not deceived; and tho' she long forbore to allude to her situation, lest she should add to the distress of her friends, she at length ventured to speak freely. 'It is not,' she said, addressing the three individuals who were nearest to her, 'it is not so hard to die.—I know my Redeemer liveth, and that the golden tie is not severed forever.' For you, she said, addressing her lover, 'you will not forget *her* memory, who to the last will so love *yours*. Death seals the vow, that our hearts and our lips but pledged; and though we meet not as we would have met, we are in the hands of Him who judgeth wisely. You should have been a son to my parents; for my sake be so still. They will soon be childless. If you love my memory, love them.' Then addressing her parents—'If in the course of life I have sometimes erred, and who has not? if I have ever cost you a pang, or a tear, forgive me.—I do not ask you sometimes to think of your child; I fear you will remember her but too well.—But be not unhappy—remember we meet again.'

When I called the next morning to inquire after her health, I was received at the door by her father. He took my hand in silence, and leading me to an apartment, pointed to a coffin. It bore the name and age of his daughter. He watched the expression of my countenance and his lip quivered, and his voice faltered as he said 'she has left us now, but God's will be done.' His emotion was put momentary; and he again stood in calm and dignified composure at my side. I regarded him with astonishment and reverence. Friend after friend had gone; hope after hope had withered; the strong link that had grappled his spirit to the earth was broken; and he stood unbent by the storm that had laid his last earthly hope in the dust. His soul seemed to rise in its strength as affliction weighed more heavily on it—to tower in its majesty above the darkness below, to dwell in the light of its eternal hopes, as the mountain lifts its head above the clouds below into the pure light above.

There is something peculiarly sad in thus visiting the deserted places of those whom we love; every object awakening anew some melancholy remembrances, calling up the bitter and unuttered groan from the silent sanctuary within. In one place lay Annette's work, another her chair; here her music, there her books; and when we sat down in the lonely apartment, how strongly did that very loneliness remind us, that here was indeed the deepest solitude—the solitude of desolate and broken hearts. Alas! the chain of affection clings but more closely to us, when its last link binds us to the grave.

The mother's was the grief of a mother. The lover was calm and tranquil—it was the calm of despair. His reason was unsettled. During the funeral ceremonies, he remained as if an uninterested spectator, though at times appearing to think that the ceremony was for his wedding. I was entering a carriage to follow in the melancholy procession, where he appeared at the door, and insisted upon accompanying me. We sat at first in silence; at length in a low and confidential tone he said, "we shall be married to-morrow." Then connecting the present ceremony with the leading idea of his mind, he said, "I did not know that we were to be married in the church. Is Annette in the first carriage?" "She is indeed," I replied. When we had arrived at the church yard, we alighted. The mother, with the yearnings of a mother's heart, would descend into the tomb to see where her child was laid. I saw her involuntarily grasp the arm of an assistant, as the coffin was slightly turned to facilitate its entrance, as if fearing it would disturb her child. That repose, alas! was too deep to be broken. Her lover followed, with the impatient air of one constrained to be present at a scene to which he was indifferent. "Come," said he, plucking my coat, "Annette is waiting;" and as I lingered yet a moment, the silent cavern rung with the horrid laugh of insanity.

Her father alone seemed unsubdued by the blow.—Strong in the practice of the faith he had preached, the pole star of his hopes was on high. And though the pale cheek and faltering voice proclaimed at times that the spirit was wrestling with the strong feelings of nature, they served but as a more beautiful comment on that religion, which could so extract its bitterness from the sting of death, and never did that humble prayer "Thy will be done," flow from a sincerer spirit, than from that of that childless man. In the hour of trial he had applied his heart unto wisdom. So teach me to number *my* days.

Under the beautiful shade of a large elm, is the tomb where Annette reposes. Years have now elasped, and wild flowers and sweetbrier have sprung up on the spot. There the shrubs are distilling the morning dews; the flowers are breathing their fragrance, and the wild rose is shedding its leaves, and tears of affection and respect still consecrate the holy ground.

Intemperance.

FACTS.

1. More than 45 000,000 gallons, of ardent spirits are annually consumed in the United States. 2. The annual cost must be at least as many dollars

3. The pauperism occasioned by this consumption cost annually 12,000,000 dollars.

4. Of more than 10,000 deaths, annualls, intemperance is the direct cause, and it is the remote or proximate cause of 36,000 more. The loss of lives, during the late war with Great Britain, was less than 1500, not 1-7 of the *annual* loss by intemperance.

5. In one state, (Mass.) out of 1060 criminal prosecution, 800, or more than 4-5 had their origin in intemperance.

6 Of the commerce of Boston, 1-8 is employed in the conveyance of spirituous liquors, or the means of making them.

REFLECTIONS.

1 All christendom has never expended, in a year, 1-13 part as much to diffuse through the world the blessings of religion as *this country* has expended for ardent spirits. Who does not blush for his country; and wonder at the depravity of man!

2. If 10,000 persons had died, in each of the last three years, of the yellow fever, and the cause of the disease was still in existence and in active operation, the whole country would be excited. But would the aggregate of distress, thus occasioned, be any thing like equal to as many deaths occasioned by intemperance?

3. Were any christian, philanthropist, or good citizen to learn that he had been making, importing, buying, selling, or otherwise circulating a drug, which had communicated this fever to one or more of his friends or neighbors, would any temptation of gain induce him to continue the practice?

4. Suppose 10,000 persons would in the course of 12 months, lose their character, property, health and life, besides dishonoring, beggaring, and otherwise afflicting their friends and familes unless every tobacco-chewer in the United States, should leave off chewing, would you, as one, immediately abstain?

5. Would it be a proof of wisdom to license shops whose express and only object was to spread the fever?

AQUINO.

A FRAGMENT.—"Follow him, if you have a heart to do it, as he staggers along, now and then licking the ground, till he reaches his once peaceful home ——— "He's coming, cry the little innocents, as they look thro' the window, but 'tis not the cry of joy, that welcomes the kind parent as he approaches his tender family—ah no! 'tis the cry of fear—of horror. See them flee from him as from a monster—look at the broken hearted mother, as she takes up her affrighted boy and bathes him with her tears.—Ah says she to her children, "father once loved you—once he loved me, he was a kind husband, and provident father; but now we are forsaken; your little tender feet feel the nipping frost; your bodies shiver with cold; your tattered clothes are falling from you, and I have no new ones to give; you are hungry, but I have no bread for you; the necessities of life your father was once wont to bring home to cheer our hearts, are now changed for the rum bottle, which some demon has furnished him with, perhaps as the reward of his day's labour,—O cruel employer! come and behold the fruits of your iniquity; see and behold the miseries entailed upon the wretched mother and the worse than fatherless children by your thirst of gain!" Let the imagination supply the remaining part of the awful picture.

Caledonian Method of Teaching Music—A Highland piper having a pupil to teach, disdained to rack his brains with the names of semibreves, minims, crotchets, and quavers. "Here, Donald lad, gie's a blast! so, so—vera weel blawn mun; but what's *sound*, Donald lad, without *sense*'—Ye may blaw, an blaw for aye, without maken a tune o't, gin I dinna tell ye how thae queer things on the paper maun help ye. Ye see that big fallow wi' a round open face?"—pointing to a semibreve, between the two lines of a bar—"He moves slowly frae that line to this, whiles ye beat ane wi' yere fit, and gie a lang loud blast. Gin ye's pit a fit till him, ye make twa o' him and, he'll muve twice as fast. Gin ye black his face he'll rin four times faster than the fallow wi' the white face; but gin, after blacking his face, ye'll bend his knee or tie his legs, he'll hop eight times faster than you chap I showed ye first. Now, whene'er ye blaw yere pipes, Donald, mind ye this the faster ye tie these fallows' legs the quicker they maun dance, and the faster they'll be shure to run."

[*The Star.*

An Englishman asked an Irishman if the roads in Ireland were good. 'Yes,' said the Irishman, so excellent that I wonder you do not import some of them into England. We have the road to love, strewed with roses; the road of matrimony through nettles; the road of honor through a duel; the road to preferment through the courts of law; and the road to the undertaker's through the apothecary's shop.'—Have you any roads to preferment?—'No,' said the Irishman, 'not now—that road since the Union, is removed to England; you pass through it to the king's palace, and I am told it is the *dirtiest* road in Great Britain.

Nature and Nature's God smile on the union that is sweetened by love and sanctified by law. The sphere of our affections is enlarged and our pleasures take a wider range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with this new softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumph becomes more triumphant when shared with her. Without her what is man? A roving and restless being—driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and cheated into misery by futile hopes—the mad victim of untamed passions, and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys.—But with her, he awakens in a new life. He follows a path—wider and nobler than the narrow road to self aggrandizement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers, and illumined by a clearer light.

A Divorce.—A short time since, in an adjoining town, a happy pair were regularly joined in wedlock by a facetious township Squire, whose fees totally exhausted the funds of the bridegroom. Not many days, it appears, had elasped, before the parties who had been joined "till death should *them part*," became mutually dissatisfied with their lot, and returned to the Squire with many tales of woe, beseeching him with all their eloquence to *unmarry* them, which he agreed to do, provided he was previously paid the sum of *three dollars*, double the fee of the first ceremony. This sum the bridegroom paid by a week's labor on the Squire's farm. Then came the ceremony of "parting." The Squire placed a block upon the floor, on which was put a live cat: one pulled the head and the other the tail, while the squire, with an axe served the cat in twain, at the same time exclaiming, "Death has now parted you!" The couple departed with a firm belief that the performance was strictly legal, and have not lived together since.

Married Life.—A great proportion of the wretchedness, which so often embitters married life, I am persuaded, has originated in the neglegence of trifles. Connubial happiness is a thing of too fine a texture to be roughly handled: it is a delicate flower which indifference will chill, and suspicion blast; it is a sensitive plant which will not even bear the touch of unkindness. It must be watered with the showers of tender affection, expanded with the glow of attention, and guarded by the impregnable barrier of unshaken confidence in every season of life, and relieve even the loneliness of declining years.

[*Mrs. Sproat's Family Lectures.*

The wife of Dryden, one morning, having come into his study at an unseasonable time, when he was intently employed in some composition, and finding her husband did not attend to her, exclaimed, 'Mr. Dryden, you are always poring upon these musty books; I wish I was a book, and then I should have more of your company.' 'Well, my dear,' replied the poet, 'when you do become a book, pray let it be an almanac; for then at the end of the year I shall lay you quietly on the shelf, and shall be able to pursue my studies without interruption.

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